



DRUG POLICY - STUDENTS

Purpose

Ohio Business College is committed to protecting the safety, health, and well-being of its employees and students and recognizing that abuse of alcohol and other drugs compromises this dedication. The Drug Policy of Ohio Business College is based on the goal of assisting staff and students to benefit from an alcohol/drug free lifestyle. Although Ohio Business College does not employ counselors, each campus does provide employees and students with guidance in obtaining assistance with problems resulting from the use and abuse of substances.

Campus Responsibilities

- Annually, each campus provides all staff and students with Ohio Business College's Drug Policy.
- Each campus has available to all staff and students brochures and pamphlets on the effects of drug and alcohol abuse.
- Each campus has available the Crimes and Penalties on Federal, State, and Local Drug & Alcohol Violations.
- Each campus has available local agencies in which to direct staff and students for assistance.

Procedures

- Should a student approach a staff or faculty member on problems they are having with drugs or alcohol, the student should be immediately referred to the Registrar. The Registrar will provide the student with the list of local agencies and their phone numbers. The Registrar should offer the student the use of their telephone to call the agency for assistance.

***NOTE: Drug testing, at the college's expense, will be required whenever a college personnel suspects or has reason to believe that a student might be engaging in the unlawful and/or inappropriate use of a controlled or illegal substance, or the inappropriate use or abuse of a prescription medication

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1989

Ohio Business College complies with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, Public Law 101-226, which requires that as a condition of receiving funds or any form of federal program, the institution of higher learning must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and/or alcohol by its students and employees.

Ohio Business College will provide its students and employees a learning environment free of drugs and alcohol. All students and employees must comply by the policies, procedures, and federal regulations imposed by the Ohio Business College.

Ohio Business College will provide drug-free awareness programs to its students and employees through assemblies, workshops, memos, and drug-free literature provided by the local drug abuse programs and treatment centers. Ohio Business College will post the names and addresses and telephone numbers of local drug/alcohol counseling centers and rehabilitation programs. Ohio Business College will support a student's and/or employee's decision to seek treatment for drug or alcohol abuse.

Students and employees are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance while on the Ohio Business College's property or while engaging in a school-sponsored activity (field trips, holiday parties, etc.).

The School Director reserves the right to dismiss a student from school or terminate an employee's position. Local authorities will be brought in to remove the student and/or employee from the premises. The student's re-entry into the school or the employee's rehire will be contingent on receiving drug counseling and treatment. Students and employees will be asked to provide written documentation to the School Director of the school that treatment has been received.

**Effective July 1, 2006, a student loses eligibility for Title IV aid if they incur a drug-related offense for which the student was convicted occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving Title IV aid.

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Drug and Alcoholism Information

The following organizations and resources provide free, confidential assistance to individuals who have, or know someone who has, a problem with alcohol or other drugs.

Substance Abuse Treatment Locator: <http://www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov>. Phone: 1-800-662-HELP. This Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Web site and toll-free phone line help individuals locate drug and alcohol abuse treatment programs in their communities.

AlcoholScreening.org: <http://www.alcoholscreening.org/Home.aspx> This free, confidential Web site lets individuals privately assess their own drinking habits and receive personalized feedback to help them determine if they need help to change those habits. Individuals can also find out about facilities in their communities that offer drug and alcohol abuse treatment and consultations with qualified health professionals regarding alcohol problems.

Al-Anon/Alateen: Phone: (888) 4AL-ANON www.al-anon.alateen.org. Al-Anon provides information on the effects of alcohol abuse and refers friends and families of alcohol abusers to nearby support groups. Al-Anon's purpose is to help families and friends of alcoholics recover from the effects of living with the problem drinking of a relative or friend. Alateen is the organization's program for young people whose lives have been affected by someone else's drinking.

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) Phone: (212) 870-3400 <http://www.aa.org/?Media=PlayFlash>. AA offers a way to stop drinking to individuals who feel they have a problem with alcohol. AA groups are located in most cities and rural communities throughout the country. Look up "Alcoholics Anonymous" in a local telephone directory for a contact in your area.

American Council on Alcoholism Phone: (800) 527-5344 www.aca-usa.org. This service provides referrals to alcoholism treatment programs nationwide and distributes written materials on alcohol abuse problems.

Cocaine Anonymous Phone: (800) 347-8998 www.ca.org. **1-800-COCAINE**, (24 hours) Cocaine/Crack Helpline; **1-800-347-8998** Cocaine Anonymous; **1-800-766-6779** Marijuana Anonymous. Cocaine Anonymous provides support for people dependent on cocaine and other mind-altering substances. Callers are referred to local helplines.

Nar-Anon Phone: (800) 477-6291 www.nar-anon.org. This worldwide program provides support for friends and families of individuals with substance abuse problems.

Focus on Recovery Helpline Phone: (800) 234-0420 www.focushealthcare.com. This helpline provides support and information for recovering drug addicts through referral to local helplines staffed by other recovering addicts.

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Hopeline Phone: (800) NCA-CALL www.ncadd.org. This organization, a planning and oversight agency for public substance abuse treatment programs, provides written information on alcohol and drug abuse and referrals to treatment and counseling services nationwide.

Taken from:

<http://www.dol.gov/asp/programs/drugs/workingpartners/dfworkplace/helplines.asp>

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ABUSIVE SUBSTANCES

STIMULANTS (AMPHETAMINES, SPEED, uppers, black beauties, white cross, ice)
Stimulants refer to many drugs that increase alertness and physical activity. They often are used to counteract the drowsiness or “down” feeling caused by sleeping pills or alcohol, or as a way to lose weight. Heavy use may keep an individual awake and active for extended periods of time, but will also make the user edgy, less coordinated and more likely to respond inefficiently to quick-response situations (i.e., driving).

Symptoms of Abuse

- ✓ Mood elevations
- ✓ Loss of appetite
- ✓ Disorientation
- ✓ Sleeplessness (wakefulness)
- ✓ Irritability, argumentativeness

Forms

Pills, capsules.

Dangers

Addiction, paranoia, depression, possible hallucinations, fatigue leading to exhaustion.

INHALANTS (aerosols, ames, rush, correction fluid, glue, nitrates, gas tuelo, toluene)
Inhalant abuse involves primarily glues, toxic solvents or hydrocarbon (gasoline). These substances are dangerous not only because of their effects on users, but many also are highly combustible.

Symptoms of Abuse

- ✓ Odor of the substance on breath and clothes
- ✓ Excess nasal secretions, watery eyes
- ✓ Blue lips due to lack of oxygen
- ✓ Red irritation
- ✓ Slurred speech

Forms

Aerosols, liquids.

Dangers

Unconsciousness, suffocation, nausea and vomiting, brain and central nervous system damage, sudden death.

MARIJUANA (pot, dope, weed, grass, reefer, joint, hash, roach)

Marijuana, also a mind-altering drug, is made from the plant cannabis sativa. It affects many skills including safe driving techniques. The amount of the main mind-altering psychoactive ingredient, THC (delta-9-tetra-hydro-cannabinol), determines how strong its effect will be.

Symptoms of Abuse

- ✓ Rapid, loud talking, bursts of laughter
- ✓ Altered perceptions
- ✓ Red eyes
- ✓ Dry mouth
- ✓ Reduced concentration

- ✓ Increase heart rate
- ✓ Unusual appetite (“munchies”)

Forms

Dried tops and leaves of marijuana plant ranging in color from grey-green to green-brown; smoked in hand-rolled cigarettes or special pipes.

Dangers

Addiction, impaired short-term memory, panic reaction, prolonged apathy.

HALLUCINOGENS (LSD, acid, PCP, mushrooms, peyote, mescaline)
Also called psychedelics, hallucinogens affect the user’s perceptions, sensations, thinking process, self-awareness and emotions. Some hallucinogens, such as mescaline, come from natural sources. Others, like LSD, are manufactured synthetically.

Symptoms of Abuse

- ✓ Distorted senses of sight, hearing, touch, body image, and time
- ✓ Anxiety, panic
- ✓ Altered mood/behavior

Forms

Capsules, tablets, “micro-dots,” blotter squares.

Dangers

Addiction, violent and unpredictable behavior, flashbacks (LSD), emotional instability, psychosis.

COCAINE (crack, coke, rock, base)

Cocaine is a white powdery substance that acts as a central nervous system stimulant. Cocaine, at one time used as a local anesthetic, is now prohibited under drug abuse laws. It is generally sniffed and absorbed through the mucous membrane of the nose. It also can be injected intravenously or smoked in “freebased” form called crack.

Symptoms of Abuse

- ✓ Brief, intense euphoria
- ✓ Elevated blood pressure and heart rate
- ✓ Feeling of well-being followed by depression
- ✓ Perceptual disturbances (hallucinations, delusions)
- ✓ Irritability, sleeplessness

Forms

White crystalline powder, rock-like chips that resemble whitish gravel.

Dangers

Addiction, seizures, heart attack, severe depression, paranoia, lung damage, sudden death.

DEPRESSANTS (barbiturates, sedatives, downers, ludes, Valium, alcohol)

Depressants affect the central nervous system and, in small amounts, are used to induce sleep, produce calmness or relax muscles, in high doses or when abused, many depressants can cause poor judgment and slow, uncertain reflexes. Large doses may cause unconsciousness or even death.

Symptoms of Abuse

- ✓ Depressed breathing and heart rate
- ✓ Uncoordinated movements
- ✓ Staggering, stumbling

Forms

Capsules, pills, alcoholic beverages (see Alcohol).

Dangers

Addiction, possible overdose, muscle rigidity, potentially fatal withdrawal.

NARCOTICS (heroin, smack, junk, morphine, Demorol, Dilaudid)

Narcotics, or opiates, are used medically to relieve pain but have high potential for abuse. Some opiates are derived from the Asian poppy, including opium, morphine, heroine, and codeine. Others such as meperidine (Demerol) are manufactured synthetically. Heroin accounts for approximately 90 percent of the opiate abuse in the United States.

Symptoms of Abuse

- ✓ Euphoria
- ✓ Constricted pupils (pinpoint)
- ✓ Needle marks on arms
- ✓ Watery eyes, runny nose
- ✓ Drowsiness

Forms

Powders, capsules mixed with liquid and injected.

Dangers

Addiction, weight loss, contamination from unsterile needles (hepatitis, AIDS), accidental overdose.

ALCOHOL (booze, beer, wine, liquor)

Alcohol, the most commonly abused mind-altering drug, is a sedative that can change the way a person acts and thinks. Because alcohol affects coordination and judgment, it is a factor in 50 percent of highway deaths in America.

Symptoms of Abuse

- ✓ Slurred speech
- ✓ Unsteady walk/impaired coordination
- ✓ Relaxed inhibitions
- ✓ Preoccupation with drinking
- ✓ Hidden bottles
- ✓ Alcohol odor on breath

Forms

Alcoholic beverages.

Dangers

Addiction, accident resulting from impaired ability, overdose when mixed with other depressants (see Depressants), liver damage, heart disease, potentially fatal withdrawal.

Crimes and Penalties: Federal, State and Local Drug & Alcohol Violations

Consequences of Conviction: Years indicate maximum and/or minimum to maximum prison term. Dollar amounts indicate maximum and/or minimum to maximum fine.

Type of Offense:	Federal Criminal Statutes 21 U. S. C. 55841-963	Ohio Criminal Statutes OCR 2925,4571,&4301	Most cities have local codes. Generally:
Possession/Use of illicit controlled substance	Up to 1 yr. ; fine to \$1000	2 nd & 3 rd Degree Felony; 1 to 15 yrs; fine to \$10,000	Ohio law Prosecution
Possession/Use of Marijuana	Civil Penalty Possible to \$10,000; up to 2 yrs; fine to \$10,000	4 th Degree or Minor Misdemeanor; 30 days; fine to \$250	Same as Ohio Criminal Statutes
Drug Trafficking	1 to 15 yrs.; fine \$10,000 to \$25, 000	6 mos. to 10 yrs.; Fine \$1000-\$5,000	Ohio law Prosecution
Marijuana Trafficking	1 to 5 yrs.; fine \$10,000 to \$25,000	6 mos. to 2 yrs. Fine \$1,000 - \$20,000	3 rd Degree Misdemeanor
Corruption of Another with Drugs	Not a specific federal offense but covered by other offenses	2 nd and 3 rd Degree Felony: 3- 12 yrs; fines to \$10,000	Ohio law Prosecution
Corruption of Another with Marijuana	Up to 1 yr. fine to \$1,000	4 th Degree Felony; 3-6 Mos; fine to \$2,500	Ohio law Prosecution
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	Used as Evidence of Other Crimes	3 rd , 2 nd , and 1 st Degree Misdemeanor; up to 6 mos. fines to \$1, 000	2 nd Degree Misdemeanor, up to 90 days, fine to \$750
Misuse of Prescriptions	Up to 1 yr; fine to \$1, 000	1 st Degree Misdemeanor & 4 th Degree Felony; up to 5 yrs; fine to \$2, 500	1 st Degree Misdemeanor; up to 6 mos; fine to \$1, 000
Drug Theft	Not a specific federal offense but covered by other offenses	1 st , 2 nd , or 3 rd Degree Felony; 2-5 yrs, fine to \$10,000	Ohio law Prosecution
Conspiracy to Commit Drug-Related Crime	Incarceration and/or fine similar to underlying crime	Same as federal penalty, but also fine may be 3 times profit or loss	Ohio law Prosecution
Dispensing Overdoses	Not a specific federal offense, but covered by other offenses	3 rd or 4 th degree felony; 3 mos. to 3 yrs; fines to \$10,000	Ohio law Prosecution
Driving Under Influence	Usually not a federal offense may be so prosecuted.	1 st Degree Misdemeanor, 3 days-6 mos. fine \$150 to \$1,000. Driver License (D.L.) suspension	1 st Degree Misdemeanor; 3 days to 6 mos.; fine \$150 to \$1,000; D. L. loss
Under age 21 Use of False ID to Purchase Alcohol	Usually not a federal offense, may be so prosecuted	1 st Degree Misdemeanor, up to 6 mos. fine to \$1,000	Same as Ohio Statutes
Under age 21 Alcohol consumption	Usually not a federal offense, may be so prosecuted	Fine \$25 to \$100	1 st Degree Misdemeanor; fine to \$1,000
Consumption of Alcohol in a Motor Vehicle	Not a federal offense	4 th Degree Misdemeanor; up to 30 days; fine to \$250	Ohio law Prosecution
Under federal law, a violation on or near a school or campus can double fines or incarceration; 1 yr. mandatory sentence	The circumstances of each occurrence prior conviction, and other factors determine the severity of the offense, incarceration (if any) and fine. This chart does not contain all possible offenses and is intended for instructional and not legal guidance. Individuals convicted of violating any federal, state, or local criminal drug statute should be aware that such convictions may result in loss of financial aid eligibility.		